

Whitcomb

AMMANFORD
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**Ammanford Urban
District Council.**

36th Annual

Report

of the

**Medical Officer of
Health**

For 1938.



ARCHIBALD HARPER,
Medical Officer of Health.

"Amman Valley Chronicle," Ammanford.

Ammanford Urban District Council.

AMMANFORD,

JUNE, 1939.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council,
Ammanford.*

Mr Chairman, Mr Rees and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the Year ending December 31st, 1938.

This the 36th Annual Report, is submitted directly to all the Members of the Council in the hope that this may please you all, that you will all receive it at the same Meeting, and that one or two of you will find time to have a look at it sometime or other one of these days. While my remarks may not be worth the paper they are printed upon, there are. I think a few of your Sanitary Inspector's that deserve your close attention

There is, for example, the "Gutter" at Colonel Road, Bettws, the existence to which your Sanitary Inspector has drawn your attention many moons ago. Although you know—or should know—that the Llandilo Rural District Council employ an open "Gutter" as a Sewer, and that that open Gutter or Sewer empties into the brook at Bettws School, masterly inactivity has been the watchword of your Council. When and if there is an outbreak of typhoid or other infectious disease in the district, the proper course for you to pursue would be to hold a second indignation meeting at that school—preferably near an election time—and to inform the various Medical Officers of their duties on Sanitation, etc., etc.

In allowing the above Gutter to continue to be used, you have fulfilled your duties as Representatives of the population of Ammanford. I humbly and with all due respect suggest that you convene an extraordinary meeting of your Council, and that this meeting be held on the site of the "Sewer" any time during the next heat-wave. You should extend invitations to this picnic to both the Members of the above Rural Council and to the Members of the Welsh Board of Health. Great care, however, should be taken that one of these invitations does not fall into the wrong hands, e.g., those of Clement Davies, Esq., K.C., M.P.

MILK.**Accredited Milk Licences.**

County	Number of Accredited Milk Producers, 1st February, 1939.	Expressed as Percentage of Milk Sellers (Approx.)
Anglesey ...	13	3.0
Caernarvon ...	24	2.5
Denbigh ...	305	22.0
Flint ...	476	30.0
Meirioneth ...	1	—
Montgomery ...	217	25.0
Brecon ...	56	13.0
Cardigan ...	321	18.0
Carmarthen ...	783	20.0
Glamorgan ...	129	6.0
Pembroke ...	108	5.5
Radnor ...	24	15.5
Monmouth ...	87	7.5
Total	2,544	14.5

Tuberculin Tested Licenses.

County.	Number of "T.T." Milk Producers, 1st February, 1939.	Expressed as Percentage of Milk Sellers (Approx.)
Anglesey ...	16	4.0
Caernarvon ...	26	3.0
Denbigh ...	26	2.0
Flint ...	19	1.5
Meirioneth ...	15	3.0
Montgomery ...	75	8.5
Brecon ...	9	2.0
Cardigan ...	29	2.0
Carmarthen ...	184	5.0
Glamorgan ...	44	2.0
Pembroke ...	256	12.0
Radnor ...	5	2.5
Monmouth ...	42	3.5
Total	746	45

Although Carmarthenshire is one of the largest milk-producing counties in Great Britain, the inhabitants are not by any means the largest consumers. During the past year, several samples of milk were taken in your Area. The least said about most of them the better for everyone concerned, except to state that it is a pity that these samples were not also sent over the border. Their contents, while relieving Wales of undesirable inhabitants, would probably have brought joy to the hearts of the Welsh Nationalists in knowing that they had struck a blow at perfidious Albion.

The above figures on Accredited Milk Licences, together with Tuberculin Tested Licences, speak for themselves and require no comment from me other than to draw your attention to the fact that it has been stated on first class authority that some 40 per cent. of the cows in Wales are affected by T.B. and 40 per cent. by contagious abortion.

If and when samples of Milk are taken by your Council, and these samples found not to be up to the required standard, no pity should be shown to the Vendors of such deadly fluid, but they should be immediately suspended from selling milk in your Area.

Housing.—As a result of the inquiry held by Clement Davies, Esq., K.C., M.P., the disgusting state of affairs in Wales was clearly shown. While in your Area we are fairly free from bad housing conditions. I must draw your attention to the fact that there are some 19 houses scheduled for demolition, and there is undoubtedly a dearth of houses in Ammanford. These houses cannot be demolished until they are replaced by houses of modern type.

At a recent indignation meeting held at the County Council Offices, Carmarthen, when the Report of Clement Davies, Esq., was considered, it was stated by a Rural District Councillor that although some of the houses were condemned by the Report, no cases of T.B. had been reported amongst the inhabitants of these hovels.

It probably would be best to build more modern type of houses with plenty of headroom, windows, and means of ventilation and risk becoming infected by T.B. than to copy the design of the "non-infected" hovels from a neighbouring Authority.

All support should be given to improve matters as shown by the Report by Clement Davies, Esq., since if only half of it is true, then that is, for the true lover of Wales, one-half too much.

Nutrition.—If the price index for 1914 is taken as 100 per cent., we find that in 1933 that index becomes 104, and in 1938 it increases to 127. These figures cover wheat, fat cattle, fat sheep, bacon pigs, eggs, milk, butter, cheese and potatoes, in fact all the absolute health-giving foods necessary to maintain health in a fit and proper state. During the period 1933-1938, milk has increased from 142-175 per cent. price index. It is well known that lack of proper and suitable foodstuffs predispose or cause disease. I understand that during the above periods there has not been a corresponding increase in wages amongst the Mine Workers. This can only mean one thing—someone of the mine-worker's family cannot receive the same quantity or quality of necessary foods as was previously obtained, while even that amount must of necessity have been again lowered due to the periods of unemployment in your Area.

Silicosis.—Is is useless to comment upon this disease, since the Medical Research Council have not yet published their report upon their investigations in the local collieries.

Several years ago I wrote that cases of early Silicosis or any other lung condition occupational in origin should be removed from the collieries, and suitable employment found for these men. This matter has at long last received some attention, and I feel sure that with the co-operation and goodwill of all concerned, something can and will be achieved towards the lessening of this disease, together with the heavy loss it is causing.

Weil's Disease.—Several cases of acute Infective Jaundice have been reported amongst the Anthracite Miners during the past year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of District	...	...	...	...	944 Acres
Population	...	...	...	...	6,906
No. of Inhabited Houses	...	...	...	...	1,973
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£27,042
Net Produce of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£99 10s. 0d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births during the Year—

			Male		Female		Total
Live Births—Legitimate	...	...	52	...	33	...	85
		Illegitimate	2	...	1	...	3
Still Births—Legitimate	...	...	2	...	3	...	5
		Illegitimate	0	...	0	...	0

Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 10.86.

Death of Infants under 1 year—

			Male		Female		Total
Legitimate	...	...	4	...	2	...	6
Illegitimate	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Deaths	...	...	46	...	28	...	74

Death-rate per 1,000 of estimated resident population, 10.72.

There were no deaths from Puerperal Causes.

Death-rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	90.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	68.4
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	22.8

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1938—

			Total Cases Notified		Total Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	27	...	0
Diphtheria	...	...	3	...	0
Pneumonia	...	...	4	...	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	1	...	0
Erysipelas	...	...	2	...	0

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
2		7	2	1	3	1	0	
37-44		5-48	7-9	29	35	19-29	7	

COMPARATIVE DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER CAUSES, 1921 TO 1937.

Total		Death Rate per 1,000		T.B. Death Rate per 1,000
1921	...	10.7	...	1.28
1922	...	10.0	...	1.14
1923	...	10.1	...	1.14
1924	...	9.45	...	0.57
1925	...	9.4	...	0.71
1926	...	8.8	...	1.14
1927	...	12.1	...	0.85
1928	...	8.6	...	0.57
1929	...	10.3	...	0.57
1930	...	10.4	...	0.85
1932	...	22.8	...	0.28
1933	...	12.8	...	1.28
1934	...	6.5	...	1.28
1935	...	11.7	...	0.57
1936	...	11.7	...	0.00
1937	...	14.3	...	0.71
1938	...	10.86	...	0.71

TABLE OF BIRTH-RATES AND DEATH-RATES FROM 1921 TO 1938.

No.		Year		Birth Rate per 1,000		Death Rate per 1,000
1	...	1921	...	24.7	...	10.7
2	...	1922	...	22.8	...	10.0
3	...	1923	...	19.9	...	10.1
4	...	1925	...	18.3	...	9.45
6	...	1926	...	20.0	...	8.8
7	...	1927	...	15.5	...	12.1
8	...	1928	...	16.5	...	8.6
9	...	1929	...	12.5	...	10.3
10	...	1930	...	14.8	...	10.4
11	...	1931	...	12.9	...	
12	...	1932	...	13.4	...	12.8
13	...	1933	...	13.4	...	12.8
14	...	1934	...	14.2	...	6.5
15	...	1935	...	13.6	...	11.7
16	...	1936	...	12.6	...	11.7
17	...	1937	...	12.5	...	14.3
18	...	1938	...	10.86	...	10.72

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1938.

			M.	F.	Total
Con Deb , Premature Births, etc.	...	...	4	1	5
Senility	...	...	0	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	2	1	3
Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	3	0	3
Violence other than Suicide	...	...	2	2	4
Other defined Diseases	...	...	5	2	7
Diabetes	...	...	1	0	1
Cerebral Hæmorrhage	...	...	1	0	1
Heart Disease	...	...	11	9	20
Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	1	2	3
Bronchitis	...	...	3	0	3
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	2	2	4
Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	5	1	6
Peptic Ulcer	...	...	1	0	1
Diarrhœa (under two years)	...	...	0	2	2
Influenza	...	...	0	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	1	3	4
Other Tuberculosis	...	...	1	0	1
Cancer	...	...	3	1	4
			46	28	74
All Causes	...	...	46	28	74
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—					
Legitimate	...	...	4	2	6
Illegitimate	...	...	1	1	2
Population	...	...	6,906		
Comparability factor, 1.20.					

HOSPITAL PROVISION.

Tuberculosis.—Dr. Martin Thomas visits 24a, Quay Street, Ammanford. on Tuesdays at 10.30 a.m., where he examines patients, holds consultations and visits patients when necessary. This Dispensary is held under the auspices of the Welsh National Memorial. When advisable, patients are transferred to one of the many Sanatoria under this organisation.

Infectious Diseases.—Almost all cases of Infectious Diseases are now transferred to the County Isolation Hospital at Tumble.

Accidents.—Accidents requiring hospital treatment are sent by Ambulance to Swansea General Hospital. There are two Ambulances stationed in the Area, and others can be had when necessary. The Ambulance Service is adequate.

General Surgical, Medical and Maternity Cases are admitted to the Amman Valley Cottage Hospital. This Hospital has given excellent services since its commencement, and one cannot speak too highly of its Surgical Medical and Nursing Staff.

Orthopædic.—Treatment is provided by the County Council.

Illegitimate Children, Homeless and Orphan Children are admitted to the Poor Law Institution at Llandilo.

Verereal Disease.—Free treatment is provided at the General Hospital, Swansea.

Public Health.—Staff: Dr. Harper (Part-time), and Mr. L. D. Sunderland (Certificate of Royal Sanitary Institute).

Home Nursing.—The local Nursing Association employ Nurses to attend accidents, illnesses and confinements.

Maternity Mortality.—Cases of maternity mortality are investigated by the County M.O.H.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water Supply.—The supply of water for the district was again plentiful throughout the year, and the filters and chlorination plant have continued to work satisfactorily.

A constant and sufficient supply of water is provided for the higher regions of the district by means of a hydrostat fixed on Ammantord Square.

The recorded quantity of water used was 115,660,000 gallons, a reduction on the quantity for 1937 of 6,932,000 gallons. This figure, which works out to a daily consumption per head of 43 gallons, is far too high, and, were it not for the fact that the supply is abundant at the source, serious shortage would result from this abnormally high consumption.

A sample of the town water was submitted to the County Analyst, Mr. C. Seyler, of Swansea, for Chemical and Bacteriological examination, and the report received was eminently satisfactory. A copy of the Analyst's report will be found in Appendix A.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The sewers have again functioned throughout the year without any trouble. Throughout the summer months the automatic flushing tanks are brought into operation twice weekly. The system is by gravitation to the filter beds, and is under the control of the Amman Valley Joint Sewerage Board. The number of houses remaining to be connected to the Sewers is 12, progress having been maintained in the work of enforcing connection. It is hoped that before the end of the year 1939, all of these remaining houses will have been connected.

Rivers, Etc., Pollution.—No action was taken by the Local Authority in this matter.

Closet Accommodation.—The statistics in this matter are as follows:

No. of houses with closets on the water carriage system, connected to sewers	...	...	...	...	1,752
No. of houses with closets on the water-carriage system connected to cesspits, remaining to be connected to the sewers	...	...	...	...	3
No. of houses with closets built on the conservancy system, not able to connect to sewers	...	...	...	...	8
No. of houses remaining to be connected	...	...	...	...	12

The matter of enforcing the connection to the sewers of the remaining houses is now in hand, and it is to be hoped that they will soon be connected.

Public Cleansing—Dry Refuse.—The Council undertake the removal of all dry house refuse. Collections are made by the Council lorry thrice weekly from the centre of the town, and twice weekly from the outlying parts. The refuse, when collected, is tipped on Myddin-fych Fann, within the Urban Area.

Trade refuse from fruiterers' and fishmongers' shops is also disposed of on these farms. I have again to draw your attention to the very insanitary receptacles used by many householders for their dry refuse. It is the exception to see a proper covered dustbin, all kinds of boxes, buckets and tubs being used for the purpose.

Under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the provision of proper dustbins can be enforced.

Refuse Removal (Statistics):—

No. of loads cleared	...	...	...	...	3,237
Total weight of refuse cleared (in tons)	...	...	...	...	4,852
Mileage run	...	...	...	...	7,165

Costs—Labour (Wages)—£493 17 10

Oil Petrol and Repairs—£101 2 3 £595 0 1

Allowing for depreciation, licence, etc, this works out to a cost, per load, of 3/8.

Privies, Cesspits, Etc.—The contents of the remaining pail closets are buried by the householders in their gardens, and the cesspits being built on the soakaway principle, no clearance is required, the subsoil being of a porous nature.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area:—

No. of Inspections made for nuisances	...	...	...	718
No. of informal notices served	...	...	...	55
No. of statutory notices served	...	...	...	3
No. of water leakage inspections	...	...	...	402
No. of water leakage notices served	283

The Statutory Notices were:—

To replace broken inspection covers	3
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The whole of the Statutory Notices were complied with.

Camping Sites.—No licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 259 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the use of camping sites. The Old Chemical Works site at Pontamman has been used for camping, but proceedings were instituted by the Council, and the vans have now been vacated.

Smoke Abatement.—No action was necessary under this head.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—There are no swimming baths or pools in the Urban Area.

Eradication of Bed Bugs:—

(1) No. of Council Houses found to be infested	...	...	...	1
No. of other houses found to be infested	...	...	...	1
No. of houses disinfested	...	...	...	2

The method employed for disinfestation was spraying surfaces of walls, ceilings and floors with "Lawvercide" and fumigation with Sulphur Dioxide. Four pounds of sulphur were used per 1,000 cubic feet, and fumigation was carried out twice at intervals of two weeks.

The work of disinfection is carried out by the Local Authority, and is superintended by the Sanitary Inspector, who visits the premises at frequent intervals after disinfection to guard against re-infestation.

Schools.—There are five schools in the Area, and two private schools, and frequent visits are paid to them.

The sanitary condition of the schools is excellent, each being provided with modern sanitary conveniences connected to the sewers, and with an abundant water supply.

Special Classes of Premises subject to Control of Local Authority—

Common Lodging Houses Registered	...	...	...	1
No. of Lodgers Registered for	...	...	...	100
No. of Inspections	...	...	...	50

The House is registered for male lodgers only. The average number of lodgers is 16. The beds and bedclothes are kept reasonably clean, the floors are brushed out daily and washed weekly. Drainage and water supply are satisfactory.

There are no registered houses let in lodgings in the Area.

HOUSING.

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year—*

(1) (a) Total No. of Dwelling Houses Inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	194
(b) No. of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	252
(2) (a) No. of Dwelling Houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	71
(b) No. of Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	129
(3) No. of Dwelling Houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	1
(4) No. of Dwelling Houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	32

2. *Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices—*

No. of defective Dwelling Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3
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3. *Action under Statutory Powers during the Year—*

(a) *Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	...	29
(2) No. of Dwelling Houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—				
(a) By owners	...	...	...	17
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	7

(b) *Proceedings under Public Health Acts:*

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| (2) No. of Dwelling Houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:— | | | | |
| (a) By owners | ... | ... | ... | 40 |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of owners | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

(c) *Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

- | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (1) No. of Dwelling Houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| (2) No. of Dwelling Houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (2) No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

There are no tenements or underground rooms in the Area.

4. *Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV.)—Overcrowding:*

- | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (a) (1) No. of Dwelling Houses overcrowded at the end of the year | ... | ... | ... | 16 |
| (2) No. of families dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
| (3) No. of persons dwelling therein | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| (b) No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (c) (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| (2) No. of persons concerned in such cases | ... | ... | ... | 29 |
| (d) Particulars of any cases in which Dwelling Houses have have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | ... | ... | ... | Nil |
| (e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report | ... | ... | ... | Nil |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.*Milk.*

No. of Purveyors of Milk on the Register	...	...	...	35
No. of Cowsheds in the Urban Area	...	...	...	14
No. of Milkshops in the Urban Area	...	...	...	5
No. of Inspections made	...	...	...	41
No. of Producers from outside who retail Milk in the Area	...	...	...	14
No. of Samples of Milk taken for Bacteriological Examination during the year	...	...	...	69

The results of these examinations of Samples will be found in Appendix B.

One Producer in the Area produces Accredited Milk, and one Retailer sells Pasteurised Milk under licence granted by the County Council, this latter being produced and bottled outside the district.

Meat and Other Foods:

No. of Slaughter-houses in the Area	3
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Seven notices were served during the year to cleanse, remove manure, and to remove inedible offals. Of the fourteen butcher's shops in the Area one sells Chilled Meat only, another Chilled Beef together with home killed, and three purchase all their Meat from outside the Area.

No. of Slaughter-house inspections	...	...	...	...	209
No. of inspections of Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	55
No. of inspections of Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	15
No. of inspections of Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	17
No. of inspections of Street Hawkers and Vendors' Carts	...	...	...	...	Nil

The table of carcasses inspected and meat condemned will be found in Appendix C.

Meat Regulations, 1924.—The directions contained in Part II. of the above Regulations are complied with.

Part III.—No meat marking is done.

Part IV.—There are no stalls from which meat is sold. The meat exposed for sale in the shops is of really excellent quality, and will compare favourably with that sold in any part of the country. No old animals have been killed during the year, those slaughtered being young steers and heifers

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933:

No. of licensed Slaughtermen in the Area	12
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Bakehouses:

No. of Bakehouses on the Register	6
No. of inspections made	14

There are no underground Bakehouses in the Area.

Three notices were served, to whitewash in two cases and to repair ceiling in the other.

Adulteration of Food.—The County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Area. No action was taken by the Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Milk.—University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, for Bacteriological Count and Tubercle Bacilli examination of Milk.

Nutrition —Dissemination of knowledge.

Particulars of any special work	Nil
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Infectious Diseases:

No. of houses fumigated after cases of Infectious Diseases	38
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Free Disinfectants are supplied by the Council, and the rooms are fumigated with Formalin Vapour after the period of isolation is ended, or immediately the patient is removed to hospital. No facilities exist in the district for the cleansing of verminous persons or their goods.

Factories and Workshops:

No. of Factories and Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	50
No. of inspections made	...	...	...	...	37

The nature of the work carried on at such Factories and Workshops is:—

Boot Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Brick Burning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Corn Grinding	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cooked Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cycle Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dressmaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Foundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Millinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Motor Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Monumental Masonry	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Printing	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Saddlery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smith's Work	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stocking Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tin and Black Plates	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Cabinet Making, Upholstery and Undertaking	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

Outworkers.—There are no Outworkers in the District.

NATIONAL RAT WEEK.

Two rat-catchers were employed for a period of two weeks, from November 7th to the 19th, and the usual methods were resorted to for the extermination of rats. Poison baits were laid in the sewers, dogs and ferrets were used, and red squill baits were laid in the runs wherever possible.

I was informed by the staff at the Sewage Disposal Works that a very large number of dead rats were found at the works, far exceeding the number seen last year. The number killed by gassing and the laying of baits in the runs cannot be computed, but large numbers were disposed of in this way, as a very large number of dead rats was seen afterwards near the places where these baits were laid.

REPORT OF RAT CATCHERS.

Having mislaid my daily records, I am sorry I cannot give you in full detail the actual places visited, or the exact number of rats killed by the dogs. I should say at a rough estimate that we accounted for about 180 to 200 during the two weeks, or an average of 15 to 18 per day.

During this time the weather was not very favourable, therefore, a lot of our time was spent indoors, where we resorted to gassing and poisoning. The effectiveness of the gas you already know, but one certain brand of poison I would recommend to anyone, bar the rats, of course. It is most deadly if properly laid. We have discovered numerous dead bodies after this "Red Squill," and have similar reports from several places where we laid it down. Reports from the sewerage beds also go to prove that the sewer bait has been doing its stuff.

On the whole, rats did not seem to be as numerous as last year, one particularly bad place being practically clean of them, namely, the slaughterhouse at Penybank Road.

APPENDIX A.

COPY OF ANALYST'S REPORT ON WATER.

Wm. Morgan & Seyler,
Analytical and Consulting
Chemists and Assayers.

23rd September, 1938.

Herewith results of Analysis of the sample of Water from your town supply received from you on the 8th September, 1938.

Solids in solution	13.80	parts	per 100,000
Chlorine as chlorides	0.80	„	„
Equivalent to sodium chloride ...	1.32	„	„
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.025	„	„
Oxygen in solution	0.95	„	„
Free carbonic acid	0.77	„	„
Combined carbonic acid	4.29	„	„
Equivalent to temporary hardness	10.73	„	„
Saline ammonia	0.002	„	„
Albuminoid ammonia	0.0003	„	„
Oxygen required (moist. combustion)	0.13	„	„

To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10th.

This water was clear and colourless and of good organic purity. It had only a trace of solvent action on lead, and no lead was present in solution in the sample as received.

Yours faithfully,

CLARENCE SEYLER.

APPENDIX B.

Records of Milk Samples taken during the Year 1938.

No. of Sample	Methylene Blue	Clorform Test	Plate Count	T.B. Organisms
1. U.1	Satisfactory	Absent	32,000	Not Tested
2. U.2	Satisfactory	Present in 1/100th.	203,000	Not Tested
3. U.3	Satisfactory	Found in 1/100th.	250,000	Not Tested
4. U.4	3 Hours	Found in 1 ml.	26,400	Not Tested
5. U.5	Satisfactory	Absent	34,000	Not Tested
6. A.1	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	16,000	Not Tested
7. A.2	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	17,000	Not Tested
8. U.6	Satisfactory	Absent	3,700	Not Tested
9. U.7	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	42,800	Not Tested
10. U.8	Satisfactory	Absent	31,200	Not Tested
11. U.9	Satisfactory	Absent	7,000	Not Tested
12. U.10	Satisfactory	Absent	20,000	Negative
13. U.11	Satisfactory	Absent	31,000	Negative
14. U.12	Satisfactory	Absent	60,000	Negative
15. U.13	Satisfactory	Absent	41,000	Negative
16. U.14	Satisfactory	Absent	49,000	Negative
17. U.15	Satisfactory	Absent	32,000	Negative
18. U.16	Satisfactory	Absent	56,000	Negative
19. U.17	Satisfactory	Absent	12,000	Negative
20. U.18	Satisfactory	Absent	82,000	Negative
21. U.19	Satisfactory	Absent	71,200	Negative
22. U.20	Satisfactory	Absent	36,000	Negative
23. U.21	Satisfactory	Absent	35,000	Negative
24. U.22	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	12,400	Negative
25. U.23	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	29,600	Negative
26. U.24	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	19,200	Negative
27. U.25	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	64,000	Negative
28. U.26	Satisfactory	Absent	38,000	Negative
29. U.27	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th	32,000	Negative
30. U.28	Satisfactory	Found in 1/100th	72,000	Negative
31. U.29	1 Hour	Found in 1/10th.	59,200	Negative
32. U.30	Satisfactory	Absent	68,400	Negative
33. U.31	Satisfactory	Absent	42,000	Negative
34. U.32	Satisfactory	Absent	24,000	Negative
35. U.33	Satisfactory	Absent	120,000	Negative
36. U.34	Satisfactory	Absent	20,000	Negative
37. U.35	Satisfactory	Absent	24,000	Negative
38. U.36	Satisfactory	Absent	19,000	Negative
39. U.37	1/2 Hour	Found in 1/1000th.	560,000	Negative
40. U.38	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	80,000	Negative
41. U.39	Satisfactory	Found in 1 ml.	244,000	Not Tested
42. U.40	1 Hour	Found in 1/1000th	1,700,000	Not Tested
43. U.41	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	1,200,000	Not Tested
44. U.42	1 Hour	Found in 1/1000th.	Millions	Not Tested
45. U.43	Satisfactory	Found in 1/100th.	210,000	Not Tested
46. U.44	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	Millions	Not Tested
47. U.45	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	300,000	Not Tested
48. U.46	Satisfactory	Found in 1 ml	168,000	Not Tested
49. U.47	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	409,000	Not Tested
50. U.48	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	1,272,000	Not Tested
51. U.49	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	627,000	Not Tested
52. U.50	2 Hours	Found in 1/1000th.	704,000	Not Tested
53. U.51	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	626,000	Not Tested
54. U.52	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	1,476,000	Not Tested
55. U.53	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	174,000	Not Tested

APPENDIX B. (continued).
Records of Milk Samples taken during the Year 1938.

No. of Sample	Methylene Blue	Coliform Test	Plate Count	T.B. Organisms
56. U.54	Satisfactory	Absent	6,000	Not Tested
57. U.35	Satisfactory	Absent	18,000	Not Tested
58. U.56	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	10,000	Not Tested
59. U.57	Satisfactory	Found in 1/10th.	162,000	Not Tested
60. U.58	Satisfactory	Absent	11,000	Not Tested
61. U.59	Satisfactory	Found in 1 ml.	56,000	Not Tested
62. U.60	Satisfactory	Absent	4,000	Not Tested
63. U.61	Satisfactory	Found in 1/1000th.	36,000	Not Tested
64. U.62	Satisfactory	Found in 1/100th.	190,000	Not Tested
65. U.63	Satisfactory	Absent	176,000	Not Tested
66. U.64	Satisfactory	Absent	145,000	Not Tested
67. U.65	Satisfactory	Absent	164,000	Not Tested
68. U.66	Satisfactory	Found in 1 ml.	112,000	Not Tested
69. U.67	Satisfactory	Absent	60,000	Not Tested

APPENDIX C.
Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed if known	Exact figures not available			
Number Inspected	137	198	635	691
All diseases except T.B. whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	—
Carcaes of which some part or organ was condemned	4	2	10	11
Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases	2.9%	1%	1.57%	1.59%
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcases condemned	—	—	—	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	3	—	16
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	2.19%	1.51%	—	2.89%

I take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Sunderland, your Sanitary Inspector, together with all the Council, for their help and co-operation during the past year.

I am, Mrs. Rees and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARCHIBALD HARPER,

M.O.H.

